



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The Crow of Colorado.— In a recent publication ('Auk,' Vol. XX XVI, No. 2, April, 1919, p. 198) the undersigned expressed his belief that the crows known to occur in San Luis Valley, Colorado, would prove to be of the subspecies *hesperis*. Thanks to the energetic efforts of Mrs. Jesse Stephenson of Monte Vista, Colorado, I received on September 29, 1919, a crow in the flesh, which gave an opportunity to pass on this belief. It was unusually good fortune that this specimen was an adult male in bright plumage. The small size, and weak bill and tarsi attracted immediate attention, and were too obvious to be overlooked, and subsequent examination of this bird confirmed the preliminary diagnosis of subspecies *hesperis*; the measurements while in the flesh, are as follows:—

Length 480 mm., wing 322 mm., tail 172 mm., tarsus 55 mm., depth of bill at nostril 17 mm., exposed culmen 42 mm.

All of these measurements are well within the limits given by Ridgway (Birds, North and Middle America, Vol. III, p. 270) as characteristic of *hesperis*, the single exception being that of length, and in this case the conflicting lengths are not comparable, since one is of skins, and the other of a bird in the flesh.

The specimen weighed sixteen ounces, forty-eight hours after death.—W. H. BERGTOLD, 1159 Race St., Denver, Colo.

Appearance of the Canada Jay at Moorehead, Minn.— On October 5, 1919, while paddling up the Red River in a canoe, I was surprised to hear the unmistakable call of a Canada Jay (*Perisoreus c. canadensis*). A moment later the bird flew across the river and I was able to confirm my identification. October 12, I saw one again near Wild Rice, North Dakota, about ten miles south of here. A week later these birds had become common in this locality, five being seen at one time on one occasion. At present they are common along the river, having apparently established themselves as winter residents.

This is the first time I have seen the Canada Jay in this part of the State, and it is the more remarkable in that this is a comparatively thinly wooded region, not at all resembling the coniferous, Canadian zone, which is the natural home of this non-migratory bird. The woods here are confined to narrow strips bordering the Red River and other neighboring streams, with a few groves about various farm houses on the "Prairie," the trees being all deciduous.

This season has been rich in bird records for this vicinity. November 3 I saw a flock of eighteen White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) feeding on the weeds along the roadside in the outskirts of Fargo, N. D. There was driving snow from the north at the time. November 17, I saw a Magpie (*Pica p. hudsonia*) south of Fargo. This is the first record I have for these species in this locality.

In this connection it may be of interest to note that abnormal weather conditions have prevailed this fall. October was unusually cold, snow fell October 23, and the ground has been snow-covered ever since. The night